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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER–DECEMBER, 1927

JUN 4 1928 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRIC. ENTOM.

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EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 43)

CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REVISED TO INCLUDE NEWLY INFESTED AREAS

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 31, 1927.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has announced a revision of the European corn-borer quarantine, effective January 1, 1928, which makes extensive additions to the areas regulated on account of this pest. The newly quarantined territory, in which infestations were discovered during the summer and fall of

this year, consists of 781 townships in Vermont, western Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

The corn borer is now known to exist in 13 States, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

The borer has moved south in Ohio until more than half of the State is infested. The front line of advance now describes a semicircle through the State from Mercer County on the west to Belmont County on the east, going as far south as Pickaway County.

In Indiana the infested area has practically trebled in the last year but is still confined to the northeastern corner of the State, the line extending diagonally to take in parts of St. Joseph, Marshall, Wabash, and Jay Counties.

The quarantined area in Michigan includes parts of St. Joseph, Midland, and Kalamazoo Counties, all of Barry, Eaton, Clinton, and Saginaw Counties, and all the territory east of these counties, as well as parts of all other counties bordering on Lake Huron.

In Pennsylvania the regulated area includes the entire northwestern part of the State as set off by a diagonal line extending roughly from the southwest corner to the northeast corner. The newly quarantined area consists of parts of Greene, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Montour, Northumberland, Fayette, Columbia, and all of Union, Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Wyoming Counties.

In New York, the county of Suffolk, and parts of Delaware and Ulster Counties were added, making practically the entire State under regulation. Additional townships in Bennington County, Vt., are now brought under quarantine and part of Berkshire County in western Massachusetts has been added. One township in Middlesex County, N. J., is now included in the regulated area.

The products affected by the revision are corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and Sudan grass. Inspection and certification are required for the interstate movement of clean shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn to uninfested districts. The shipment of cornstalks and ears to uninfested territory is prohibited. The quarantine regulations are also rearranged in this revised edition, which constitutes the sixth revision of quarantine No. 43, but no material change is made in the requirements for interstate movement.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 29, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by quarantine notice No. 43 (sixth revision), effective on and after January 1, 1928, quarantined the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, as infested with the European corn borer, and has ordered that the interstate movement of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, from regulated areas in Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and Sudan grass from regulated areas in Vermont, Massachusetts (western section), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, to any point not located in said quarantined areas shall be made only in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in said notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

W. M. JARDINE.
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), with rules and regulations supplemental thereto mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1928.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined States.]

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER REVISED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the European corn borer quarantine and regulations is necessitated by the spread of the borer during the past year. One hundred and fifty-five townships in Michigan, 104 townships in Indiana, 276 townships in Ohio, 217 townships in Pennsylvania, 11 townships in New York, 1 township in New Jersey, 3 townships in Vermont, 15 townships in Massachusetts, 8 townships in Rhode Island, and 4 townships in Maine, a total of 794 townships, are now added to the regulated area.

Advantage is taken of this opportunity to incorporate an amendment of regulations 4 and 5, which was issued subsequent to the fifth revision, and also to rearrange the subject matter. No material change, however, is being made in the requirements governing interstate movement.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after January 1, 1928. Amends and supersedes Quarantine No. 43, fifth revision, as amended]

I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, to prevent the spread of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States[1] of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, effective on and after January 1, 1928. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, corn[1] and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said States

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[1] Important: Shippers should note from regulation 5 that restrictions on the movement of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass apply throughout the regulated areas, but that certification of the other products named in the notice of quarantine is required only when they are to be moved from the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and from Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y. This is in accord with the regulations heretofore in force under Notice of Quarantine No. 43.

into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the European corn borer: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the European corn borer therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of December, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43. (SIXTH REVISION)

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Corn borer: The insect known as the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.).

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the corn borer exists therein.

(*c*) Regulated area: Any area in a quarantined State which is now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision).

(*d*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Limitation of restrictions to regulated areas.

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the second proviso in notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of the plants and plant products enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such products originating in or moving from the areas in such States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

Regulation 3. Regulated areas.

In accordance with the provisos to notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations, the States, counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits:

TWO-GENERATION AREA

MASSACHUSETTS (eastern section).—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; and Ashburnham, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglass, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northboro, Northbridge, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster, and Worcester, in *Worcester County*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Counties of Belknap, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford; and Brookfield, Effingham, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

MAINE.—County of York; and Baldwin, Brunswick, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Portland, Scarboro, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth, in *Cumberland County;* Porter, in *Oxford County;* Bath, Topsham, and West Bath, in *Sagadahoc County.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The entire State.

CONNECTICUT.—East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington, and Waterford, in *New London County.*

NEW YORK.—Fishers Island, in *Suffolk County.*

ONE-GENERATION AREA

VERMONT.—Arlington, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Bennington, and Pownal, in *Bennington County.*

MASSACHUSETTS (western section).—Adams, Alford, Clarksburg, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hancock, Lanesboro, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Richmond, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, and Williamstown, in *Berkshire County.*

NEW YORK.—Counties of Albany, Allegheny, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk (except Fishers Island), Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates; Deposit in *Delaware County;* and Saugerties, in *Ulster County.*

NEW JERSEY.—Bayonne and Jersey City, in *Hudson County;* and Woodbridge, in *Middlesex County.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; and Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in *Bedford County;* Benton, Briar Creek, Center, Fishing Creek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Jackson, Madison, Montour, Mt. Pleasant, Orange, Pine, Scott, and Sugar Loaf, in *Columbia County;* Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, and Washington, in *Fayette County;* Aleppo, Center, Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Monongahela, Morgan, Morris, Richhill, Washington, and Whiteley, in *Greene County;* Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Tod, Union, Walker, Warriorsmark, West and Wood, in *Huntingdon County;* Anthony, Cooper, Derry, Liberty, Limestone, Mahoning, Valley, and West Hemlock, in *Montour County;* Delaware, East Chillisquaque, Lewis, Lower Augusta, Point, Rockefeller, Turbot, Upper Augusta, and West Chillisquaque, in *Northumberland County;* Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in *Somerset County.*

WEST VIRGINIA.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio.

OHIO.—Counties of Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cayuhoga, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; and Colerain and Pease, in *Belmont County;* German, Harmony, Moorefield, Pike, Pleasant, and Springfield, in *Clark County;* Liberty, Richland, Violet, and Walnut, in *Fairfield County;* Canaan, Darby, Deer Creek, Fairfield, Jefferson, Monroe, Oak Run, Pike, Pleasant, Range, Summerford, and Union, in *Madison County;* Brown, Elizabeth, Lost Creek, Spring Creek, Staunton, and Washington, in *Miami County;* Monroe,

in *Muskingum County;* Clayton, Hopewell, Madison, Reading, and Thorn, in *Perry County;* Scioto, in *Pickaway County.*

MICHIGAN.—Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Iosco, Jackson. Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne; and Aloha, Benton, Forest, Grant, Maple Grove, and Waverly, in *Cheboygan County;* Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Cooper, Kalamazoo, Pavilion, Portage, Richland, Ross, Schoolcraft, Texas, and Wakeshma, in *Kalamazoo County;* Bourret and Sheridan, in *Gladwin County;* Homer, Ingersoll, Larkin, Lee, Midland, and Mt. Haley, in *Midland County;* Burr Oak, Colon, Fawn River, Leonidas, Nottawa, Sherman, Sturgis, and White Pigeon, in *St. Joseph County.*

INDIANA.—Counties of Adams, Allen, De Kalb, Elkhart, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley; and Clear Creek, Dallas, Huntington, Jackson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, and Warren, in *Huntington County;* Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Wabash, and Wayne, in *Jay County;* Clay, Etna, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Monroe, Plain, Prairie, Scott, Seward, Tippecanoe, Turkey Creek, Van Buren, Washington, and Wayne, in *Kosciusko County;* Bourbon and German, in *Marshall County;* Jackson, in *Randolph County;* Clay, German, Harris, Madison, Penn, and Portage, in *St. Joseph County;* Chester, Noble, Lagro, Paw Paw, and Pleasant, in *Wabash County;* Harrison, Jefferson, Lancaster, Liberty, Nottingham, Rock Creek, and Union, in *Wells County.*

Regulation 4. Extension or reduction of regulated areas.

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5. Control of the movement of restricted plants and plant products.

The articles enumerated in notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof, nor from the two-generation area to the one-generation area (as designated in regulation 3), nor from the one-generation area to the two-generation area, unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as follows:

(*a*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus and dahlia, moved from the regulated areas of Massachusetts (western section), Vermont, New York (except Fishers Island),[2] New Jersey,[2] Pennsylvania,[2] West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Restrictions on the movement of the plants named in this paragraph relate *only* to the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and to Fishers Island in Suffolk County, New York.

(*b*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, moved between the dates of January 1 and May 31, inclusive.

(*c*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of bulbs and roots of dahlias and gladioli without stems.

(*d*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, processed, or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

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[2] Certain parts of the corn-borer regulated areas of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are also within the areas regulated on account of the Japanese beetle in notice of quarantine No. 48. Those desiring to ship horticultural and agricultural products from these regions should consult that quarantine for details.

(*e*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated moved from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

(*f*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated between points within the same regulated area, provided such articles do not pass through any point outside the regulated area in which they originated.

The restrictions on the movement of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and Sudan grass, shall apply throughout the year and shall relate to interstate movement from each area designated as regulated into or through any point outside thereof. No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants originating within a regulated area (except certified clean shelled corn and certified clean seed of broomcorn) shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area, and no certificates will be issued authorizing such movement.

Regulation 6. Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.

(*a*) *Applications; assembling articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

(*b*) *Individual packages or car lots.*—Certificates of inspection authorizing the interstate movement of individual packages or car lots of the articles enumerated in notice of quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) may be issued under either of the following conditions: (1) When the articles to be so moved have actually been inspected and found free from infestation with the corn borer; (2) when the articles have been disinfected or treated under the supervision of an inspector in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation.

(*c*) *Uninfested premises.*—Certificates of inspection good for a period of 30 days from the date of inspection, authorizing the interstate movement of the articles enumerated, may be issued when the articles to be so moved have been grown on individual premises or in districts within a regulated area which have been determined by an inspector to be free from corn-borer infestation and to be maintained in such a condition of freedom from weeds and other extraneous vegetation as to prevent possibility of the appearance of the corn borer through such agencies.

(*d*) *Dealers in shelled corn.*—Certificates may be issued any dealer in shelled corn, good for not to exceed 30 days from the date of inspection of his premises, in accordance with the following conditions: (1) That it shall be determined by competent inspection that said dealer maintains equipment adequate to clean shelled corn so as to eliminate cobs and débris capable of carrying the corn borer, that he operates said equipment under competent direction, and that he moves or allows to be moved interstate to points outside the regulated area only such corn as has been shelled and so cleaned; (2) that said dealer shall file with the United States Department of Agriculture a signed agreement that no corn will be moved or allowed to be moved by him or under his certificate interstate to points outside the regulated area unless and until such corn has been shelled and has been cleaned as herein required. Outstanding certificates may be withdrawn and further certification refused to any dealer who violates the said agreement or any of these rules and regulations.

(*e*) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—Articles of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations which originate outside the regulated areas may be shipped interstate from points within the regulated areas to points outside such areas under permit. Permits will be issued only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the corn borer, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the regulated areas such plants and plant products originating outside such areas unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7. Marking requirements.

(*a*) Every car, box, bale, or other container of articles for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear the proper certificate or permit issued in compliance with regulation 6 hereof.

(*b*) The certificates or permits in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Regulation 8. Thorough cleaning required of cars, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the regulated areas plant products covered by these regulations or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

Regulation 9. Provision for inspection of restricted plants and plant products in transit.

Any car, box, bale, or other container of plants or plant products moved or offered for movement interstate, which contains or may contain plants or plant products the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by this quarantine and these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route.

Regulation 10. Penalties for violation of these rules and regulations.

Permits and certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as a condition of interstate movement of plants or plant products restricted by these rules and regulations may be withdrawn and further permits and certification may be refused to any shipper who violates any of said rules and regulations.

Regulation 11. Shipments by United States Department of Agriculture.

Plants and plant products the interstate movement of which is restricted by these rules and regulations may be moved by the United States Department of Agriculture, when intended for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions, and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 1, 1928, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated February 15, 1927.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of December, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the

Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision (sixth) of Notice of Quarantine No. 43 and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer, effective January 1, 1928. This revision adds 781 townships to the areas designated as regulated and prohibits or restricts the interstate movement of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, from the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and Sudan grass from the regulated areas of Vermont, Massachusetts (western section), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia. Copies of said revised quarantine and rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., January 12, 1928; The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., January 12, 1928; Portland Press-Herald, Portland, Me., January 12, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., January 11, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., January 12, 1928; The Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, January 12, 1928; The Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., January 12, 1928; The Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., January 12, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., January 12, 1928; The World, New York, N. Y., January 12, 1928; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., January 12, 1928; The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., January 12, 1928; The Herald, Boston, Mass., January 12, 1928.]

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

TREATMENT OF CHESTNUTS IN ITALY PRIOR TO SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 6, 1927.

HB-208.

Subsequent to the issuance of HB-205 (May 31, 1927), Conditions Governing the Entry of Chestnuts, Walnuts, Filberts, Cobnuts, and Acorns from Europe during the shipping season 1927-28, the Royal Italian Embassy has arranged with the Italian Department of Agriculture to treat or supervise the treatment of all shipments of chestnuts from that country prior to forwarding them to the United States. As evidence of such treatment, a certificate signed by one of the following will accompany the invoice: Filippo Silvestri, for shipments from southern Italy; Lionello Petri, for shipments from central Italy; and Piero Voglino, for shipments from northern Italy. This certificate will furnish the names of the consignor and the consignee, the district or locality where the chestnuts are grown, the date and type of treatment given, and a statement that the chestnuts are believed to be free from living injurious insects.

It is hoped that such treatment will give an efficient killing of the so-called European codling moth and chestnut weevils, insects which were noted in Italian chestnuts during the past shipping season. If, however, shipments are found to contain living insects, the condition of the shipment, in each case, will be brought to the attention of the Royal Italian Embassy before action is taken.

C. L. MARLATT
Chairman of Board.

DISPOSITION OF SHIPMENTS OF CHESTNUTS FOUND TO BE INFESTED WITH LASPEYRESIA SPLENDANA OR BALANINUS SPP. OR BOTH

OCTOBER 28, 1927.

Chestnuts which do not meet sanitary standards with respect to infestation by *Laspeyresia splendana* or *Balaninus* spp., or both, unless treated or processed as hereinafter indicated, will be refused entry and will be required to be either promptly destroyed under the supervision of an inspector of the department or removed forthwith from the port and territorial waters of the United States. In case of any delay in such removal, the inspector is authorized to require the removal of the shipment from the docks to a bonded cold-storage warehouse to prevent further escape of the pests.

If the importer intends to provide for the entry of such infested shipments under the provision for treatment or processing, he shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the chief inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board at the port of first arrival to conduct such work under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector of said board, and with the assumption of all costs other than services of the inspector and full responsibility for any injury which may be occasioned as a result of the treatment, handling, or holding in storage. The authorized treatment or processing is as follows:

TREATMENT

The authorized treatment is the one evidently intended to have been given in Italy, as indicated on certain of the certificates, namely, heating in water, bringing the water surrounding the nuts to a temperature of 122° F. and maintaining it at that temperature for 45 minutes. Nuts will be released under customs bond for such treatment. Infested shipments being held for such treatment must be transferred from the docks to a bonded cold-storage warehouse within the period set by the chief inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

PROCESSING

Infested shipments will be released for processing and utilization in manufacture within the confines of port of first arrival, conditioned on the method of utilization involving such cooking or heating as will, in the judgment of the inspector, destroy any contained insect life, and conditioned further on the securing of an agreement in writing with the manufacturer to so handle and safeguard the nuts pending utilization as to preclude the possibility of the escape of the insects.

C. L. MARLATT
Chairman of Board.

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FRUIT-FLY INVESTIGATION AND AMERICA'S QUARANTINE UPON SPANISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

[Press notice issued by State Department, December 12, 1927]

Last summer at the request of the Spanish Government, this Government sent Max Kisliuk, of the Federal Horticultural Board, to Spain to investigate the extent of the infestation of the fruit-growing areas in Spain by the Mediterranean fruit fly which was the cause for the quarantine measures adopted against the importation of Spanish grapes, oranges, and tomatoes. Doctor Kisliuk has now returned and after considering his report, the Department of Agriculture addressed the following letter to the Department of State, under date of December 3, outlining in comprehensive fashion the situation as regards restrictions upon the importation of agricultural and fruit products from Spain:

You are advised that, in accordance with the request of the Spanish Embassy, Max Kisliuk, jr., an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board of this department, was authorized to make a resurvey of the fruit-fly situation as affecting the Malaga or green export grape produced in the Province of Almeria. This survey, now completed, was made in cooperation with the Spanish officials and inspectors throughout.

The result of the survey fully determines that the Mediterranean fruit fly still exists throughout the grape districts of Almeria, including the special districts where more or less intensive clean-up operations were undertaken. It is evident, therefore, that the action of this department in excluding such grapes from the American market is justified, and can not be modified without the assumption of serious risk of introducing this fruit fly into the United States.

The department believes that the cooperation referred to, of Spanish officials in the survey, has made it clear to such officials that the restriction enforced by this department re grapes has a definite basis in pest risk.

Incidental to this investigation of the grape situation, and at the request of the Spanish authorities, Mr. Kisliuk was authorized to make an investigation of the tomato industry of the Canary Islands, with the object of determining whether there was any risk from fruit fly or other pests from the importation of such tomatoes into the United States. In explanation, it may be stated that there is no restriction on the entry of tomatoes from Spain or any of its possessions other than the requirement of the presentation of evidence satisfactory to this department that such tomatoes are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies, and it should be noted that this requirement applies to imports of vegetables from all countries. The investigation of the tomato cultures in the Canary Islands was carried out very intensively, in cooperation with Spanish authorities, and resulted in failure to find any evidence of infestation of tomatoes by the Mediterranean fruit fly, although this fly was very abundant in the islands, heavily infesting the orange and other fruits. The results of this survey can, therefore, be accepted as meeting the condition referred to above, namely, evidence satisfactory to the department that the Mediterranean fruit fly does not attack the tomato in the Canary Islands. The examinations made incidental to the investigations of the grape in continental Spain also indicated a like freedom from fruit-fly infestation of tomatoes.

Somewhat in summary, therefore, and with respect to the more important of the possible fruit and nut exports from Spain to the United States, you are advised as follows:

(1) The situation with respect to grapes and oranges in Spain remains such as to make it, in the judgment of this department, unwise to permit the entry of such fruits into the United States.

(2) The entry of tomatoes from the Canary Islands or from Spain will be authorized, under permit, on application of importers, with such provision for inspection at point of entry as is given to all fruits and vegetables entering the United States. It should be made clear, however, that such authorization must be conditioned on the continued freedom of such tomatoes from injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies.

(3) With respect to chestnuts and other nuts, there are no embargoes or restrictions on the entry of such products other than the requirement that if infested they shall be treated in the country of origin as to kill any infesting insects. Furthermore, for this year, in accordance with arrangements which have been made with Italy, any chestnuts arriving from Spain, even though infested, will be permitted entry under the condition of treatment in such manner as will destroy the infesting insects. You are advised that such treatment at port of entry has already been given to a very large number of shipments of Italian chestnuts and has been effective in destroying certain infesting insects. It should be noted that the cost of such treatment must be met by the importer and that the latter must also assume the responsibility for any damage to the imported article.

With respect to the entry of other plant products from Spain, it may be noted that quarantine 56, under which the entry from all foreign countries of fruits and vegetables and other plant products is restricted, releases from any restrictions—even of permit—dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., except only when the determination has been made by this department, and due notice of such determination has been given, that the condition of drying, curing, and processing to which the articles have been subjected may not entirely have eliminated risk, in which case the articles covered are still permitted entry but only under permit and inspection. Furthermore, the quarantine provides for the free commercial entry under permit from all countries, including Spain, of bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes.

Supplementing the above report to the Department of State, it may be recalled that similar surveys of the grape cultures in the Province of Almeria, Spain, had been made in 1924 and 1925, as reported in these announcements.[3] These earlier surveys were made, however, during the months of July and August, prior to the ripening of the Almeria grape, at which season of the year the Mediterranean fruit fly was found infesting oranges, peaches, apricots, figs, and pears. In view of this situation, Mr. Kisliuk's survey was so timed as to permit the examination of ripe grapes in the vineyards. Every facility was extended by Spanish authorities to make the investigation as complete and informing as possible, and Mr. Kisliuk was accompanied in Almeria by Señor Fernando Silvela, agricultural attaché to the Spanish Embassy at Washington, and by Señor J. Barro, chief of the phytopathological laboratory located at the port of Almeria.

Following the request of the Spanish authorities, the principal grape zones of Dalias and Berja were first examined, and in both of these regions grapes were found to contain maggots from which adults were subsequently reared and definitely determined as the Mediterranean fruit fly. On several occasions these maggots were found in grapes served at the hotel table in Almeria.

The survey was then extended to the following districts: Laujar, Enix, Abla Finana, Gergal, Alhama, and Viator. One of these zones, namely, Gergal, has an altitude of 1,050 meters above sea level. Maggots of the Mediterranean fruit fly were found in grapes in all of these districts and it appeared that of the many varieties of grapes grown in the Province the Almeria type was the most attractive to this insect. Inasmuch as previous surveys had established

[3] S. R. A. 82, pp. 18–20, 1925. S. R. A. 84, pp. 73–74, 1925. S. R. A. 92, p. 103, 1927.

the fact that the Mediterranean fruit fly occurred throughout the Province of Almeria, attacking a variety of hosts, little time was devoted to an investigation of fruits other than grapes. Some attention was given to tomatoes in Gergal and in the markets in the city of Almeria, but no evidence of fruit fly infestation was noted.

Inasmuch as Mr. Kisliuk was in the vicinity of the Canary Islands, he was authorized, at the request of the Spanish Government, to proceed to those islands to investigate the tomatoes there from the standpoint of their susceptibility to fruit-fly infestation, it being the belief of that Government that the tomato is not attacked by this insect under field conditions. Six days were spent in each of the two principal islands, Gran Canaria and Teneriffe. (November 1 to 12, inclusive.) The tomato industry was found to be secondary in importance to bananas only, this vegetable being grown throughout the year. Special varieties were found to be harvested for the winter market of the North Temperate Zones between the months of October and April.

Thousands of tomatoes in various stages of ripeness, ranging from green to overripe and rots, were cut up and no evidence of fruit flies or fruit-fly injury was noted. The freedom of the tomato from fruit-fly attack was particularly emphasized by the general presence of the fruit fly in the islands, and in an instance where there were literally swarms of adults resting on or hovering over ripe or nearly ripe oranges in groves immediately bordering a tomato field, in which latter practically every ripe or ripening tomato was cut open and examined without finding any trace of fruit-fly infestation.

As illustrating the number of fruit-fly adults which were present, especially on the island of Teneriffe, within 10 minutes after orange peelings were left on a table in the garden of the hotel, numbers of adults were observed alighting on them.

Field examinations of tomatoes were made in Gran Canaria at Sardinia Sur, Telde, Galdar, Santa Brigida, and San Mateo, as well as at the market and fruit export docks in Las Palmas and in Teneriffe at Guimar, Orafo, Oratava, and several points south of Santa Cruz.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE MODIFIED

[Press notice]

OCTOBER 28, 1927.

An amendment of the Japanese beetle quarantine, adding parts of 10 counties in Pennsylvania, 2 entire counties in New York, and part of 1 county in Connecticut, to the area designated as regulated on account of this insect, was announced to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture.

At the request of the States concerned, an eradication experiment with respect to certain outlying points of supposed infestation has been authorized under such conditions and controls as will, it is believed, eliminate any increased risk over the immediate inclusion of such points under quarantine. At none of these points has it been definitely determined that there is any soil infestation, and in many instances only a single beetle was found. This experiment will be completed during the present dormant period of the insect, and, if its failure is indicated by the reappearance of adult beetles in June, provision has been made for the immediate extension of the Federal quarantine to include these points.

The eradication effort will involve an intensive soil treatment not only of the location where the beetles were found in each case, but of a considerable surrounding area also. This treatment is to be applied as far as possible this fall or prior to the transformation and emergence of the beetle in the spring.

As to the District of Columbia, the plant quarantine act requires certification by the Federal Horticultural Board for all nursery and greenhouse stock shipped from the District, and the infested area within the District will be placed under controls similar to those enforced in the other areas in which action is being deferred.

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

Introductory Note

The amendment which follows adds parts of 10 counties in Pennsylvania, 2 entire counties in New York, and part of 1 county in Connecticut, to the area designated as regulated on account of the Japanese beetle. At the request of the States concerned, an eradication experiment with respect to certain outlying points of supposed infestation has been authorized under such conditions and controls as will, it is believed, eliminate any increased risk over the immediate inclusion of such points under quarantine. At none of these points has it been definitely determined that there is any soil infestation, and in many instances only a single beetle was found. This experiment will be completed during the present dormant period of the insect and, if its failure is indicated by the reappearance of adult beetles in June, provision has been made for the immediate extension of the Federal quarantine to include these points.[1]

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS (SIXTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Effective on and after November 1, 1927]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations (sixth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated March 21, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3. Regulated area.

The States, counties, townships, towns, hundreds, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits, are designated as regulated area for the purpose of these regulations:

New Jersey.—The entire State.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill; the townships of Upper Allen, Lower Allen, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Middlesex, Monroe, and Silver Spring in *Cumberland County;* and the following townships and cities in *Lackawanna County* and all territory southeast of said townships and cities in said county, namely: Ransom, Scranton, Dickson City, Blakely, Archbald, Carbondale, and Fell.

Delaware.—City of Wilmington; and the hundreds of Brandywine, New Castle, Christiana, and Red Lion, in *New Castle County.*

New York.—Counties of Nassau, Rockland, and Suffolk; New York City (including the boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Richmond, and Queens); and the townships of Bedford, East Chester, Greenburg, Harrison, Lewisboro, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon, New Castle, New Rochelle, North Castle, Ossining, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, and Yonkers, and those portions of Cortland and Yorktown Townships south of the Croton River in *Westchester County.*

Connecticut.—Towns of Bridgeport, Darien, Easton, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Shelton, Stamford, Stratford, Trumbull, Weston, Westport, and Wilton in *Fairfield County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 1, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of October, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. Jardine,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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[1] For detailed information see HB–209.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1927.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 3 to Rules and Regulations (Sixth Revision) Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, effective on and after November 1, 1927, given notice that regulation 3 "regulated area" has been amended to read as per copy inclosed. This amendment consists in the addition of certain territory in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut to the regulated area.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 3 to Rules and Regulations (Sixth Revision) Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, effective November 1, 1927. This amendment adds certain territory in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut to the regulated area outlined in regulation 3. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., November 4, 1927; the World, New York, N. Y., November 4, 1927; the Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, 1927.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 8, 1927.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 3 to Quarantine Order No. 48 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Japanese beetle.

It will be noted that this amendment merely adds certain territory to the regulated area in Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, and that no change has been made in the quarantine itself, a copy of which is inclosed.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ACTION DEFERRED WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ISOLATED JAPANESE-BEETLE INFESTATIONS

HB–209. October 29, 1927.

In connection with the revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine to include for 1928 the new territory covered by the spread during the season of 1927, the board has deferred action with respect to certain outlying points of possible establishment of the beetle in the States of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, and in the District of Columbia, in order to give these States and the District an opportunity to demonstrate the possibility of the eradication of such, for the most part incipient, infestations. At none of these points has it been definitely determined that there is any soil infestation and in many instances only a single beetle has been found.

It is understood that such eradication effort must be completed in the coming winter and spring during the dormant period of the insect; and, further, that the necessary measures are to be carried out by these States and the District of Columbia in accordance with the requirements of, and in manner satisfactory to, the Federal Horticultural Board. The failure of such measures to effect the eradication of the beetles at these points, as indicated by their reappearance next summer, will be followed by the immediate extension of the Federal quarantine to include such localities within the regulated area before there has been any opportunity of spread.

In the meantime the movement of nursery stock and other articles restricted on account of the Japanese beetle from these areas will be permitted only on compliance with restrictions identical with those enforced under the Japanese-beetle quarantine.

The board is informed that no greenhouses occur within half a mile, and no nursery within several miles, of any of the points at which the beetles have been taken. Repeated inspections have been made of the nurseries within the general area invaded and no Japanese beetles have been found. The nurseries at all contiguous to these points would, under the present Japanese-beetle quarantine, therefore, fall in Class I, and under the present plan will be subject to the controls enforced as to that class, viz, freedom of movement of nursery stock to be based on repeated inspections during the growing season and a showing of absence of both adult beetles and soil infestation.

In the case of the District of Columbia, complete authority over the movement of outgoing nursery stock and similar products is given to the Federal Horticultural Board under section 15 of the plant quarantine act, and the District is now under quarantine and inspection conditions as stringent as those governing the movement of stock from Class I nurseries of the Japanese beetle regulated area.

It will be realized that isolated infestations of the beetle are likely to be developed in the future at points very widely remote from the quarantined area by accidental carriage in motors, railway cars, etc., and it is, therefore, believed desirable to take advantage of the opportunity now given to determine what can be done by radical measures to stamp out such possible or potential infestations. The States concerned in the present experiment have announced a willingness to carry out such control measures and to assume the full costs, and the outcome, therefore, should be very valuable with respect to future policy. With the limitation as to period and under the controls indicated, no increase in risk would seem to be involved over the immediate application of a Federal quarantine, and if the effort succeeds as to all or many of the points, it will avoid the necessity at this time of including under the quarantine a very large area now known to be reached by beetles only at a few scattered points.

The alternative would be to draw immediately a line around all these outlying points, and the area thus included would automatically be subject to the possibility of general infestation from the movement which is permitted within the quarantined area of nursery stock, farm products, etc., with the result of actually accelerating the spread of the pest.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF INSPECTORS, MEXICAN BORDER, RE ENTRY OF CUT FLOWERS

OCTOBER 14, 1927.

DEAR SIR: It has been decided to allow the entry, without permit, of cut flowers originating in Mexico and brought across the border for local use. It is understood that this decision will permit the entry not only of the cut flowers listed in HB–183 as incapable of propagation, but also cut flowers capable of propagation, listed on page 1 of the same HB. Inspectors, however, are requested to examine the stems and leaves of such flowers for the purpose of determining whether they are infested or infected with insects or plant diseases. Inspectors are also requested to make a record of all cut flowers so entered.

Very truly yours,

E. R. SASSCER,
In Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.

FLOWERS MAY BE CUT FROM FIELD-GROWN NARCISSUS BULBS IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT

HB–210. NOVEMBER 14, 1927.

Persons propagating narcissus bulbs under special permits are advised that the cutting of flowers (not foliage) from such bulbs is hereafter permitted. It is understood that this authorization does not alter numbered paragraph 4 of Circular HB–193, issued March 10, 1926, which reads as follows:

"Bulbs imported for propagation shall be utilized strictly for that purpose under methods to insure the earliest and best propagation results, and no prior utilization of the material which will in any way delay or limit the propagation purpose will be authorized, such, for example, as forcing under glass or otherwise for cut flowers."

Attention is called also to the requirement of numbered paragraph 3 of the same circular that narcissus bulbs imported for propagation "shall be planted in the field."

This action releases field plantings of narcissus special permit material from the prohibition of cutting flowers for sale (see par. 8, p. 4, Form 207, revision of March 15, 1927). A similar correction is to be noted in the same paragraph as quoted in HB–194, revision of July 28, 1927.

The permission herein given is on the advice of the horticultural specialists of the department that the judicious cutting of flowers (not foliage) from field-grown narcissi will have little effect on bulb growth and increase.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

SEGREGATION AND CHARTING REQUIREMENT OF PLANTS IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT FOR PROPAGATION

HB–201
Revised November 14, 1927.

DEAR SIR: The board is advised that the requirement of segregation and, if necessary, charting of plants imported for propagation under regulation 14 of quarantine 37 has been more or less neglected on the part of permittees. This requirement, including hereafter as to all permittees the submission of a chart indicating the location of imported plants, will be strictly enforced and failure to make full compliance therewith may lead to the refusal to the permittee concerned of further permits.

Permittees will note that paragraph 9, page 4, of the application form for special permit (Form 207, revision of March 15, 1927) includes the provision that plants imported for propagation shall be used in such fashion as to maintain their identity under the permit number authorizing their entry. Elsewhere in the application (p. 3) the permittee is required to give the location where the plants are to be propagated, and in Form 238, which was issued to permittees (see revision of February 13, 1922), the information desired is more exactly indicated by the requirement that the permittee shall "give the exact location of the plants in the nursery, greenhouse, or other establishment," and "(If necessary draw a sketch map)."

The primary purpose of this requirement is to keep such imports segregated as opposed to permitting them to be scattered or miscellaneously planted, with the object of facilitating their inspection from time to time by the board to

determine full compliance with the propagation requirement, and also to determine their freedom from new pests or plant diseases. As indicated above, hereafter, in addition to segregation of such imports, the submission of a chart or plat will be required of all permittees.

Permittees who have not submitted such plat or chart, indicating the exact location on their premises of imports under special permits of plants for propagation, either as to outdoor plantings or as to the greenhouse or other buildings in which such plants are housed, are requested to immediately prepare and transmit such information to the board.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

NOTE.—This revision corrects the reference in the second paragraph necessitated by a revision of Form 207.

SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE REVISED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL TERRITORY

[Press notice]

OCTOBER 19, 1927.

The area under quarantine on account of the satin moth, an insect injurious to poplar and willows, has been enlarged to include additional territory in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, it was announced to-day by the Federal Horticultural Board. The amendment became effective yesterday (October 18, 1927) upon being approved by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

The newly added territory amounts to 2,071 square miles in Maine, 121 square miles in New Hampshire, and 620 square miles in Massachusetts, a total of 2,812 square miles. The entire State of Rhode Island is already under quarantine on account of the insect, and no additions to the infested areas of the States of Connecticut and Washington were deemed necessary.

MODIFICATION OF SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53, REVISED

[Effective on and after October 18, 1927]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, on account of the satin moth, which were promulgated October 30, 1926, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3. Infested area.

The following towns and cities and all the territory between said towns and cities and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin-moth infested areas: Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, Brooklin, Blue Hill, Surry, Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Bangor, Hermon, Hampden, Newburg, Dixmont, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Fairfield, Oakland, Belgrade, Manchester, Readfield, Wayne, Leeds, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Waterford, Sweden, and Fryeburg, *Maine;* Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Moultonboro, Meredith, New Hampton, Ashland, Sanbornton, Franklin, Andover, Wilmot, Warner, Henniker, Deering, Bennington, Greenfield, Peterboro, Jaffrey, Sharon, and New Ipswich, *New Hampshire;* Ashburnham, Winchendon, Templeton, Phillipston, Athol, Orange, New Salem, Prescott, Enfield, Ware, Palmer, Ludlow, Chicopee, Holyoke, Springfield, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Monson, Wales, Holland, Sturbridge, Southbridge, and Dudley, *Massachusetts;* Thompson, *Connecticut;* Burrillville, Glocester, Foster, Coventry, West Greenwich, Exeter, Hopkinton, and Westerly, *Rhode Island;* Stonington, *Connecticut.* The following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 18, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of October, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—This amendment consists in the addition of 88 towns in Maine, 4 towns in New Hampshire, and 25 towns in Massachusetts to the area designated as infested.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

OCTOBER 18, 1927.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, quarantining the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Washington, on account of the satin moth, effective November 15, 1926, given notice that regulation 3 thereof has been amended, effective October 18, 1927, to read as per copy inclosed herewith. This amendment consists in the addition of certain territory in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts to the areas designated as infested.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 53, revised, mentioned therein, this _____ day of _____, 1927.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, on account of the satin moth, effective October 18, 1927. This amendment adds certain territory in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts to the areas designated as infested in regulation 3 thereof. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Press-Herald, Portland, Me., October 25, 1927; the Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., October 25, 1927; the Herald, Boston, Mass., October 25, 1927.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 4, 1927.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 1 to Rules and Regulations, Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective October 18, 1927, on account of the satin moth, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantined areas in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Quarantine Order No. 53 prohibits the interstate movement from points in the area designated as infested of all species or varieties of poplar (Populus) or willow (Salix) trees or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the satin moth.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN MISSISSIPPI

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 27, 1927.

Postmasters in the State of Mississippi are informed that Durant is no longer a terminal inspection point for mail shipments of plants and plant products shipped into that State and that the complete list of such terminal inspection points in Mississippi is as follows:

A. & M. College.	Houston.	Poplarville.
Biloxi.	Jackson.	Senatobia.
Brookhaven.	Laurel.	Starkville.
Cleveland.	Meridian.	Tupelo.
Corinth.	Moss Point.	West Jackson.
Grenada.	Natchez.	Yazoo City.
Gulfport.	Ocean Springs.	
Holly Springs.	Pascagoula.	

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Agustin Camero, Edinburg, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* E. H. Saleido, in attempting to smuggle in seven avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* A. E. Chavez, Edinburg, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 6 avocados, 13 guavas, 5 quinces, and 2 stalks of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined $10.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. G. Schotts, in attempting to smuggle in 18 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. W. Brack, Mission, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 15 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* G. Vasquez, in attempting to smuggle in four avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Isodor Perez, in attempting to smuggle in four avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Mendez, in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Concepcion Ramirez, in attempting to smuggle in four stalks of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mrs. M. Duran, in attempting to smuggle in 14 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Victor Torres, Edinburg, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in four oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Morris Bushcofsky, Newburgh, N. Y., in transporting a truck load of farm products from New Jersey to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 332.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Patrick Flint, Newburgh, N. Y., in transporting a truck load of farm products from New Jersey to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 333.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry R. Zoerner, Kensington, Md., in transporting 1 bushel each of peaches and grapes from Philadelphia, Pa., to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 337.)

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* William Durgan, the chief engineer on the S. S. *President Taft*, in the carrying of six avocados, without inspection and certification, from Honolulu, Hawaii, to California, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, from the State of Rhode Island and from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts (eastern section), Connecticut, and from Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y., and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, Massachusetts (western section), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the State of New Jersey and the regulated areas of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the infested and regulated areas of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagataion, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

Porto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Porto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth, around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised: Prohibits the interstate movement of thurberia, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona, and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the infested area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, on account of the Thurberia weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce).

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No 62, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus bulbs, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater

bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer).

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the infested area of Texas of fruits of all varieties, on account of the Mexican fruit worm (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera Ribes and Grossularia, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Seed cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Job's tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the

mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised: Forbids, except as provided in the regulations, the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products and seeds may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guinea hen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand), on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of seed or paddy rice from

all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leafsmut, (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Christmas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Forbids, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is forbidden.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1,

1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection and certification of plants and plant products offered for export to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 9, 1926, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

ROSTER OF TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

IN WASHINGTON

C. L. Marlatt, chairman; Chief Bureau of Entomology.
J. E. Graf, vice chairman; senior entomologist, in charge truck-crop insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology.
R. A. Oakley, senior agronomist, in charge of forage crops, Bureau of Plant Industry.
M. B. Waite, senior pathologist, in charge fruit diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry.
———, Forest Service.
R. C. Althouse, senior administrative assistant.
C. A. Locke, junior administrative assistant.
E. R. Sasscer, in charge, foreign plant quarantines.
N. Rex Hunt, in charge, import division.
Assistants: D. Lumsden, associate horticulturist; Mrs. A. E. Harrell, assistant horticulturist; W. S. Fields, associate pathologist; F. G. O'Donnell, assistant pathologist; H. B. Shaw, associate plant quarantine inspector; J. M. R. Adams, assistant plant quarantine inspector; A. J. Bruman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; H. Y. Gouldman, assistant plant quarantine inspector; Miss C. I. Brown, in charge, cotton records.
L. M. Scott, in charge, port inspection service.
Assistants: H. L. Sanford, associate entomologist; May Leibensperger, assistant plant quarantine inspector; L. L. Spessard, junior plant quarantine inspector; Miss Lusettie Blevins, senior scientific aid.
F. A. Johnston, in charge, Mexican border service.
Peter Bisset, in charge, District of Columbia inspection service.
Assistants: W. B. Wood, associate entomologist; Norman Perrine, associate chemist; R. G. Cogswell, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. T. Owrey, assistant plant quarantine inspector.
S. B. Fracker, in charge, domestic plant quarantines. Assists the board in the administration of the various domestic plant quarantines, the leaders of which are located in the field.

IN THE FIELD

Enforcement of Foreign Plant Quarantines

PORT INSPECTION SERVICE

Objects: The enforcement of Federal quarantine regulations to prevent the entry of insect pests and plant diseases with imported plants and plant products, involving the examination and, where necessary, the disinfection by fumigation or sterilization of plants and plant products brought to this country either commercially or in ships' stores or passengers' baggage.

The examination and certification of plants and plant products offered for export, to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries.

Alabama:

Mobile, care collector of customs. J. R. Wood, collaborator, in charge.

California: Headquarters at 1015 L Street, Sacramento. L. A. Strong, assistant director of agriculture, agent; W. C. Jacobsen, chief, bureau of plant quarantine and pest control, collaborator; A. C. Fleury, supervising quarantine officer, collaborator.

Crockett, R. R. W. J. Dabel, collaborator, in charge.
Eureka, Box 486, Earle Mills, collaborator, in charge.
Los Angeles, 784 South Central Avenue, C. H. Vary, collaborator, in charge.
San Francisco, 10 Ferry Building, F. C. Brosius, collaborator, in charge.
Assistants: B. T. Bryant, collaborator; G. Compere, collaborator; J. F. Curry, collaborator; E. C. Decker, collaborator; A. M. C. Dennett, collaborator; S. G. Langford, collaborator; J. G. Latham, collaborator; E. W. Longan, collaborator; W. N. Ross, collaborator; H. H. Rowland, collaborator; C. S. Smith, collaborator; E. M. Swift, collaborator; G. R. Wilson, collaborator.

California—Continued.
San Diego, Box 617, P. M. Howard, collaborator, in charge. Assistant: A. C. Chatterley, collaborator.
San Luis Obispo, Thomas Chalmers, collaborator, in charge.
San Pedro, Box 391, A. P. Messenger, collaborator, in charge Assistants: J. F. Altstaetter, collaborator; H. H. Clendenen, collaborator; A. L. Flinn, collaborator; H. K. Mosle, collaborator; J. W. Prall, collaborator.
Santa Barbara, Box 552, E. S. Kellogg, collaborator, in charge.
Santa Paula, A. H. Call, collaborator, in charge.
Florida: Headquarters at State Plant Board, box 138, Gainesville; J. H. Montgomery, assistant plant commissioner, collaborator.
Jacksonville, Box 1713, P. Thomas, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: J. F. Marsh, collaborator; H. M. Williams, collaborator.
Key West, Box 484, L. R. Warner, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: W. V. Millington, collaborator; R. G. Milner, collaborator.
Miami, Box 842, J. V. Gist, collaborator, in charge. Assistant J. B. Bowers, collaborator.
Pensacola, Box 606, P. F. Robertson, collaborator, in charge.
Tampa, Box 283, U. C. Zeluff, collaborator, in charge. Assistant: R. D. Potter, collaborator.
Georgia:
Atlanta, State board of entomology, R. M. Seeley, collaborator, in charge.
Savannah, 6 Arcade Building, V. C. Durham, collaborator, in charge.
Hawaii:
Honolulu, Box 2520, D. T. Fullaway, collaborator, in charge. Assistants: T. F. Chong, collaborator; I. K. Joshua, collaborator; W. J. Murtah, collaborator; L. A. Whitney, collaborator.
Illinois:
Chicago, 450 Federal Building, H. W. Hecker, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: H. F. Seifert, collaborator.
Louisiana:
New Orleans, 323 Customhouse, 423 Canal Street, W. T. Dillard, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: M. J. Kerr, assistant plant quarantine inspector; J. H. Moreland, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. W. Nicaise, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. L. Trigg, junior plant quarantine inspector.
Maine:
Portland, Customhouse, G. J. Duncan, collaborator, in charge (United States customs service).
Maryland:
Baltimore, 102 Customhouse, C. E. Prince, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: W. A. Ranck, junior plant quarantine inspector.
Massachusetts:
Boston, 408 Atlantic Avenue, W. G. Bemis, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: C. A. Davis, assistant plant quarantine inspector; O. A. Hardy, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. W. Woodbury, junior plant quarantine inspector.
Michigan:
Detroit, Room 1, Customhouse, W. W. Wood, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge.
Mississippi:
Gulfport, Box 331, F. P. Amsler, collaborator, in charge.
Moss Point, R. P. Colmer, collaborator, in charge.
Missouri:
St. Louis, 200 Old Custom House, Third and Olive Streets, A. C. Hill, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.
New York:
New York, Room 304, 45 Broadway, W. H. Freeman, plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. D. Kennedy, associate plant quarantine inspector; H. C. Frank, assistant plant quarantine inspector; L. C. Griffith, assistant plant quarantine inspector; Emile Kostal, assistant plant quarantine inspector; J. W. O'Brien, assistant plant quarantine inspector; Ralph Shemin, assistant plant quarantine inspector; B. S. Davison, junior plant quarantine inspector; C. E. Drumheller, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. A. Fox, junior plant quarantine inspector;

New York—Continued.

M. F. Hartman, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. G. Inman, junior plant quarantine inspector; A. G. Lennox, junior plant quarantine inspector; D. P. Limber, junior plant quarantine inspector; S. A. Mann, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. C. Moore, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. C. Moser, junior plant quarantine inspector; E. Nelson, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. H. Painter, junior plant quarantine inspector; K. F. Petsch, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. A. Samouce, junior plant quarantine inspector; C. V. Scott, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. F. Smith, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. G. Smith, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. I. Whiton, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Ohio:

Owensville, R. S. McKay, collaborator, in charge.

Oregon:

Astoria, Box 921, Harry Sargent, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Portland, 205 New Post Office Building, T. J. Baker, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: L. E. Bozarth, collaborator.

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, 134 South Second Street, Max Kisliuk, jr., associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: C. G. Albrecht, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. W. Chapman, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. J. Ehinger, junior plant quarantine inspector; A. G. Harley, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Porto Rico:

Fajardo, Box 15, M. A. Martin, collaborator, in charge.

Mayaguez, Box 643, S. D. Whitlock, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: E. Beauchamp, collaborator.

Ponce, F. Mendez, collaborator, in charge.

San Juan, Box 991, C. E. Cooley, plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: Geraldus Gay, associate plant quarantine inspector; Herschell Fox, assistant plant quarantine inspector; C. P. Trotter, assistant plant quarantine inspector; L. A. Catoni, collaborator; J. Luciano, collaborator.

South Carolina:

Charleston, 7 Custom House, J. T. Rogers, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Texas:

Galveston, Box 177, L. R. Dorland, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Houston, Box 685, H. C. Millender, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Virginia:

Norfolk, 119 West Main Street, C. E. Prince, jr., junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: E. W. Palmer, collaborator. (United States Customs Service).

Washington:

Seattle, 4119 Arcade Building, A. G. Webb, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: E. I. Smith, assistant plant quarantine inspector; M. J. Forsell, junior plant quarantine inspector; H. A. Horton, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. R. Shinn, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. P. Young, junior plant quarantine inspector.

MEXICAN BORDER PROJECT

Object: To prevent the entry from Mexico of injurious insect pests and plant diseases, involving the inspection and fumigation of railway cars; sterilization of corn; examination of passengers' baggage, express, freight, and vehicles, to see that no contraband material is brought in, and the examination of plants and plant products arriving by parcel post.

Arizona:

Douglas, Box 943, R. O. Collier, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: F. O. Ballou, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Nogales, Station Building, C. E. Bellis, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. A. Rodgers, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. H. Baskin, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. C. Elliott, junior plant quarantine inspector; L. A. Curtis, fumigation mechanic.

California:

Calexico, Box 761, O. A. Pratt, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

San Ysidro, M. C. Rich, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: F. Thompson, collaborator (United States Customs Service); C. M. Whitaker, collaborator (United States Customs Service).

Texas:

Brownsville, Box 499, O. D. Deputy, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: A. A. Stalmach, assistant plant quarantine inspector; U. G. Haddon, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. B. Lattimore, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. E. Swan, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Del Rio, Box 1069, H. M. Cely, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: R. B. Haller, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Eagle Pass, Box 438, J. B. R. Leary, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: M. M. Richardson, assistant plant quarantine inspector; G. H. Russell, assistant plant quarantine inspector; C. H. Rothe, junior plant quarantine inspector.

El Paso, 8 Federal Building, T. A. Arnold, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: A. H. Greer, assistant plant quarantine inspector; E. G. Hagadorn, assistant plant quarantine inspector; B. R. Anderson, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. C. Jones, fumigation mechanic.

Fabens, J. G. Combest, collaborator, in charge (United States Customs Service).

Hidalgo, care of deputy collector of customs, J. M. Singleton, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: I. W. Berryhill, junior plant quarantine inspector; L. A. Frost, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Laredo, Box 277, V. J. Shiner, associate plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: R. C. Bondy, junior plant quarantine inspector; B. C. House, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. M. Jones, junior plant quarantine inspector; H. R. Cary, senior fumigation mechanic.

In addition to the collaborators listed under the port inspection and Mexican border projects, the board has some 152 collaborators in the various States, working without compensation, who inspect imported nursery stock, and who make the required inspections under our domestic narcissus-bulb and white-pine blister-rust quarantines.

ENFORCEMENT OF DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

The quarantines on account of the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, the gipsy and brown-tail moths, the satin moth, and the Mediterranean fruit fly are being enforced by the Bureau of Entomology, as agents of the Federal Horticultural Board. A similar situation exists with respect to the blister rust and black-stem rust quarantines, the Bureau of Plant Industry enforcing these quarantines in cooperation with, and as agents of, the Federal Horticultural Board.

PINK BOLLWORM PROJECT

Headquarters, 309 Aztec Building, San Antonio, Tex., George G. Becker, entomologist, in charge

Object: To suppress the spread of the pink bollworm of cotton and, where possible, to effect its eradication, involving scouting operations to determine range of infestation, clean-up operations, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against possible carriers of this insect.

New Mexico:

Carlsbad, Box 784, J. S. Brock, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Las Cruces, Box 849, R. R. Rosa, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistant: J. D. Waugh, junior plant quarantine inspector.

Roswell, Box 528, G. C. Bond, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

State College, H. L. Kent, president College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, collaborator.

Texas:

Austin, R. E. McDonald, State entomologist, agent.

El Paso, 1013 Mills Building, S. D. Smith, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: J. C. Woodward, assistant plant quarantine inspector; G. W. Chowns, junior plant quarantine inspector; O. L. Walton, junior plant quarantine inspector; E. M. Dieffenbach, junior mechanical engineer.

Fabens, B. C. Graham, junior plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

Pecos, H. B. Prickett, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge.

San Antonio, 309 Aztec Building. Assistants: F. S. Puckett, administrative officer; L. F. Curl, assistant plant quarantine inspector; M. H. Ford, assistant plant quarantine inspector; F. I. Jeffrey, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. F. Rice, assistant plant quarantine inspector; Ivan Shiller, assistant plant quarantine inspector; W. E. von Rosenberg, assistant plant quarantine inspector; R. W. White, assistant plant quarantine inspector; K. B. McKinney, assistant entomologist;[2] Madimore Brunson, junior plant quarantine inspector; C. P. Daley, junior plant quarantine inspector; R. L. Eberhard, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. G. Harris, junior plant quarantine inspector; L. D. Harris, junior plant quarantine inspector; A. K. Inman, junior plant quarantine inspector; A. C. Johnson, junior plant quarantine inspector; M. S. Mirimanian, junior plant quarantine inspector; P. L. Netterville, junior plant quarantine inspector; G. B. Ray, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. B. Rogers, junior plant quarantine inspector; I. B. Rutledge, junior plant quarantine inspector; M. A. Stone, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. O. Swan, junior plant quarantine inspector; E. L. Wilde, junior plant quarantine inspector; Joe Milam, principal scientific aide.[2]

The permanent pink bollworm force, listed above, is augmented during the fall and winter months by the employment of temporary field assistants, and the board now has 51 such employees on its rolls, serving under three-month appointments. If necessary, these appointments may be extended for an additional three months.

THURBERIA WEEVIL PROJECT

Headquarters, 309 Aztec Building, San Antonio, Tex., George G. Becker, entomologist, in charge

Object: To prevent spread of the Thurberia weevil, involving scouting operations to determine range of infestation, clean-up operations, and the enforcement of quarantine regulations against possible carriers of this pest.

Arizona:

Tucson, Box 307, W. E. Conn, assistant plant quarantine inspector, in charge. Assistants: W. E. Ayers, junior plant quarantine inspector; M. E. Cole, junior plant quarantine inspector; D. M. McEachern, junior plant quarantine inspector; J. B. Moore, junior plant quarantine inspector; F. M. Wilson, junior plant quarantine inspector; W. E. Gassett, junior scientific aide.

DATE-SCALE PROJECT

Headquarters, United States Date Garden, Indio, Calif.

Eradication

Object: Eradication of date-palm scales and prevention of spread, involving the burning and torching of infested palms and the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

Indio, A. J. Shamblin, assistant horticulturist, in charge (under field direction of W. T. Swingle, B. P. I.). Assistants: A. E. Cavanagh, scientific aide; I. C. Caswell, junior scientific aide; H. B. Ames, inspector; C. T. Cordill, inspector; H. O. Duncan, inspector; G. F. Fulkerson, inspector; R. L. Moore, inspector.

Research

Object: To obtain data re life history and habits of date-palm scales.

Palo Alto, 1119 Fulton Street, F. S. Stickney, associate entomologist, in charge.

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[2] Transferred temporarily from the Bureau of Entomology.

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